

# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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## POETRY.

MORNING, NOON, EVENING, AND NIGHT.

BY F. S. MILLER.

Tun morning star—the morning star—when the sun  
beams brightly rise,  
And gladden with their beams of light the distant eastern  
shores;  
Aurora hails their rising up above the distant hills,  
The earth re-echoes with the songs of a thousand gush-  
ing rills.  
The night-stars droop their purple wings before the  
dawning ray,  
The flowers open their rainbow leaves to welcome back  
the day;  
And every bird and mountain-bee, from woodland cell,  
or bowery,  
Come forth with joyous song and shout to hail the morn-  
ing hour.

The noon-tide ray—the noon-tide ray—when the sun  
beams from on high  
Look down upon each mountain top in pride and majesty;  
The hills are clothed in the gorgeous beam, and the wood-  
land streams flow on,  
In golden sunshine, and in shade, in loveliness and song,  
And ocean depths are gleaming low, and down to their  
gem-lit mines,  
The noon-day sun-light pierces through, to where the  
coral shines;  
The heavens above have not a cloud to veil the sun-  
beam's power,  
Earth, air, and sky, are shadowless, at the noon-tide's  
sunny hour.

The evening star—the evening star—when the golden  
light of day  
Is sinking down beneath the sea, with a beautiful decay;  
The twilight comes with her silent wing, spread 'er the  
earth and sea,  
The dew is falling to the ground and glistening lawn  
and lea;  
The winds have hushed their gentle voice, and clear  
their silver wings,  
The waves are flowing to the shore with myrtle mur-  
murs,  
And hushed are every harp and song, in cradle, hall, and  
bower,  
Bird, bee, and bee, are gone to rest, at evening's  
dewy hour.

The holy night—the holy night—when every voice is  
still,  
And the silver moon is rising o'er the dreamy Lutanian  
hill;  
When the shined stars are watching out, in beauty from  
the sky,  
And gazing down on every flower, and every sleeping  
eye;  
When the earth and sea are slumbering too, and night  
breaks on the hush,  
Save the lone sound of a forest's stream, or a wandering  
heron's gush.  
It is an hour of beauty, of beauty, and delight—  
It is an hour when eternity is within the night.

Excerpt from Greenough's "Legend of the Sea."

Many are the paragraphs in the sacred writ-  
ings, descriptive of the ocean. In the Apoc-  
alypse, how sublime are those passages, where  
an angel is represented, standing with one foot  
on the sea, and the other on the land, with his  
hand stretching to heaven: when at the sound  
of a trumpet, a burning mountain falls into the  
sea; a third part of which becomes an ocean  
of blood. Equally sublime is the passage, where  
St. John represents himself as beholding a new  
earth, and a new heaven, with the sea fading  
from existence.

Sometimes while gazing upon the ocean, we  
meditate on the misfortunes of Eridanus, who  
lost fifty-six drams by a shipwreck; and some-  
times we reflect on the violent storm, which de-  
feated the purpose of Justinian the second.  
The Emperor, remembering that hostilities had  
been practised against him by the natives of the  
Bosphorus, sent an army into their country for  
the purpose of destroying them. Some were  
slain by the sword; some were thrown into the  
sea; and a vast number burnt alive. When  
Justinian heard, however, that his soldiers had  
spared the children, out of regard to their ten-  
der age, such was the excess of his rage, that  
he ordered them all to be brought to Constantinople,  
that he might enjoy the superlative de-  
light of seeing them all massacred. Ships were  
despatched; 73,000 children were forcibly em-  
barked; and they would all, assuredly have  
perished by the sword, under the walls of the  
tyrant's palace, had not a storm arisen soon af-  
ter the ships had left the various ports, and driven  
them away. When this accident was reported to  
Justinian, he broke out into the most violent ex-  
pressions of rage, that his thirst for revenge  
should have been so imperfectly gratified!

Walking, one calm summer evening by the  
sea-shore, on the coast of Canavus, I was medi-  
tating on the deity, on nature, and on mankind,  
Colonna reposed himself on the beach, over-  
hung by the cliffs of Penmaenow; and, medi-  
tating on many of the events, which had given  
a colour to his imagination, and a tone to his

judgment, he found, after mixing with many  
orders and descriptions of men, that the follow-  
ing were among the melancholy results of ob-  
servation and experience:—That wisdom is ob-  
liged to be solitary; and that men of delicate  
feelings, purity of mind, and refinement of hu-  
manity, are, for the most part, martyrs to events,  
they have no force to control. That to speak  
of things as they are, and to relate circumstances  
as they occur, is beyond the capacity of ninety  
five men out of an hundred: for most men blend  
falsehood with truth so carelessly, or so mali-  
ciously, that to separate the one from the other  
is more difficult, than to divide the tinnings of  
Augustan marble. As a companion to which,  
we are fated to lament, how large a portion of  
mankind are credulous enough to believe any  
thing; evasive enough to wish any thing; and  
malicious enough to say any thing. And that,  
in this awful suspense of truth, it is a luxury of  
the highest order to have an enemy of a noble  
mind; and a prophecy of immortality itself, to  
be able to walk erect, during a long progress of  
adversity. For wretched, pre-eminently wretched,  
are those who stand, poor and friendless, on  
the brink of the grave, without the golden con-  
solation, arising from a life of excellent inten-  
tions.

Years do not always bring experience; and  
youth, for the most part, is more the season of  
virtue, than manhood: for, with shame be it  
spoken, for one crime which love commits,  
the desire of fame, of wealth, and of distinction,  
commits ninety, and an hundred, and a thou-  
sand at the end of those. Some men speak  
truth with as worthless an intention, as others  
speak his hood: and while some would be sin-  
cere, if it appeared to be their interest; others  
would be honest, if it were to be poor.  
Some lose the world's esteem more by their  
sentiments, than their actions; others more by  
their actions than their sentiments: but more  
than both by their views being misconceived,  
or their motives misunderstood. Men fall out  
readily with those, with whom fortune falls out;  
but divine is the allegory of Homer,  
where he describes the children of Jupiter, fly-  
ing after injustice, and accusing her at the throne  
of heaven. As a recompense for this invidious  
cruelty of mankind, the solitude, which visits  
the cultivated mind in misfortune is like the soli-  
tude of a man, who makes his pilgrimage to  
Jerusalem in the society of himself. A sweet  
and peaceful constancy unfolds new percep-  
tions of beauty: and he feels himself in posses-  
sion of wealth, far more intrinsic than all the  
golden trophies, that decorated the temples of  
Apollo or Jupiter Ammon: health; imagination;  
judgment; and consciousness of virtue.  
Blest with these, Fortune scatters over his re-  
grets the veil of oblivion; Time sheds a lus-  
tre over his "snowy locks;" Fame erects to  
him a monument; Honour sketches the design;  
and Justice prescribes, and dignifies the epitaph.  
Retiring from life with pleasure, with gratitude,  
and expectation,

—In happier scenes to dwell,  
He bids the cheerless world farewell.

## THE SLANDERER.

Against slander there is no defence.—Hell  
cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore  
so fell a foe. It starts with a word—with a nod  
—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile.  
It is pestilence walking in darkness, spreading  
contagion far and wide, which the most wary  
traveler cannot avoid: it is the heart search-  
ing dagger of the assassin; it is the poisoned  
arrow whose wounds are incurable; it is the  
mortal sting of the deadly adder; it is the  
employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its  
sport.

The man who breaks into my dwelling, or  
meets me on the public road and robs me of  
my property, does me injury. He stops me  
on the way to wealth, strips me of my hard-  
earned savings, involves me in difficulty, and  
brings my family to penury and want. But he  
does me an injury that can be repaired. In-  
dustry and economy may again bri g me into  
circumstances of ease and affluence; and  
smiles of gratitude may yet play upon the  
cheeks of my offspring; as they receive the  
small token of parental love.

The man who comes at midnight and fires  
my dwelling, does me an injury—he burns my  
roof, my pillow, my raiment, my very shelter  
from the storm and tempest; but he does an  
injury that can be repaired. The storm may  
indeed beat upon me, and the chilling blasts  
may assail me; but charity will receive me  
into her dwelling, will give me food to eat, and  
raiment to put on, will timely assist me, rais-  
ing a new roof over the ashes of the old, and I  
shall again sit by my own fireside, and taste the  
sweets of friendship and my home.

But the man who circulates false reports  
concerning my character; who exposes every  
act of my life which may be represented to his  
disadvantage; who goes first to this neighbor,  
then to that, tells them all that he is very ten-  
der of my reputation; and then fills their ears with  
hearsays and rumors; and what is worse;  
leaves them to dwell upon the hints and sug-  
gestions of his own busy imagination. The  
man who in this way "sifts from me my good  
name," does me an injury that neither industry,

nor charity, nor time itself can repair. He has  
told his tale of slander to an uncharitable world.  
Some receive it as truth; others suspect that  
they have heard in the highest coloring—add  
to their inventions, and proclaim it at the cor-  
ners of the streets and upon the house tops.  
Should I prove myself innocent, and attempt  
to meet the scandal with contradiction, the sto-  
ry of my disgrace outstrips me, and solicitude  
to contradict it, excites suspicion of guilt.  
Should the slanderer confess his crime, the  
blot is made, and his tears of repentance can-  
not wash it out. I might as well recall the  
winds or quench the stars, as recall the infamy,  
or wipe out this foul stain from my character.  
I attach a high value to my fellow men. I  
cannot but wish that while I live among them,  
I may hold a place in their affections, and be  
treated with respect which is due my station.  
A good name is rather to be chosen than rich-  
es, or than "precious ointment."

"T is the immediate jewel of the soul,  
The purest treasure mortal times afford."  
Give me this, and I can face the frowns of for-  
tune—can be pointed at as the child of poverty,  
and still know what it is to be happy. Take  
this away, and you strike a dagger into my  
soul; you render life itself a burden. The  
frowns of a world, the finger of scorn, and the  
biss of contempt, are more than a man can  
endure.

Yet, dear as reputation is, and in my soul's  
just estimation prized above all price, it is not  
too sacred for the slanderer to tarnish and de-  
stroy. He can take from me the confidence of  
my employers, the respect of my friends; can  
blast my reputation with his pestilential breath,  
and feel not a pang of remorse. He glories in  
nothing so much as in the slaughter of charac-  
ter. He would blight the fairest flower in the  
garden of innocence, demolish the loftiest tem-  
ple of human purity, and place his broad stamp  
of infamy on the holiest servants of the living  
God.

The slanderer has not the slightest pretext  
of excuse to palliate his offence. A desire of  
gain may urge some men to the commission of  
crime; the incendiary and the assassin may be  
excited by this base passion to perpetrate their  
deeds of darkness and of death: but the man  
who attacks me with slander, has no hope of  
personal good; and if he robs me of character,  
he

"Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
But makes me poor indeed."  
He gratifies the malice of his heart, adds  
one more to the family of wretchedness and woe  
—and enjoys a secret pleasure—yca, even tri-  
umphs as he reflects on the infamous achieve-  
ment.—[Badger's Messenger.]

## THE HERMIT AND THE VISION.

It is told of a religious recluse, who in the  
early ages of Christianity, betook himself to a  
cave in upper Egypt, which in the times of the  
Pharaohs, had been a depository for mummies,  
that he prayed morning, noon, and night, eating  
only of the dates which some neighboring trees  
afforded, and drinking of the water of the Nile.  
At length the hermit became weary of life, and  
he then prayed still more earnestly.

After this duty, one day he fell asleep, and  
the vision of an angel appeared to him in a  
dream, commanding him to rise and cut down a  
neighboring palm tree, and make a rope of fi-  
bres, and after it was done, the angel would  
appear to him again. The hermit awoke and  
instantly applied himself to obey the vision.

He travelled about, from place to place many  
days before he could procure an axe, and  
during his journey, he felt happier than he had  
been for many years. His prayers were now  
short and few; but what they wanted in length  
and number, they outmeasured in fervency.  
Having returned with the axe, he cut down  
the tree; and with much labor and assiduity  
during several days, prepared the fibres to  
make the rope; and, after a continuance of  
daily occupation for some weeks, completed  
the command.

The vision that night appeared to the hermit  
as promised, and thus addressed him. "You  
are now no longer weary of life, but happy.—  
Know then, that man was made for labor, and  
prayer also is his duty: the one as well as the  
other is essential to his well being. Arise in  
the morning; take the cord, and with it gird up  
thy loins, and go forth into the world; let it be  
a memorial to thee, of what God expects from  
man, if he would be blessed with happiness on  
earth."

For making Indian Cakes.—To one quart  
of milk add three eggs—beat them well—then  
add as much meal as will make a batter of the  
same consistency as is used for buck wheat  
cakes, pour it into a bake-kettle, and bake as  
for other cakes. When sour milk can be had,  
it is to be preferred, into which put some pea-  
least as for making biscuits.

When cakes are made according to the above  
directions, most people prefer them to wheat  
bread, and no doubt they are more healthy.  
They should be eaten warm, and with a cup of  
coffee make an excellent breakfast. In addi-  
tion to all other recommendations, they are  
economical.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN. The Editor of the  
Philadelphia Pennsylvania, is in every sense  
of the word, a wit. We never take up his paper,  
without finding something to excite our risibility.  
In the number before us, we find the follow-  
ing "Code of Rules," which he recom-  
mends to his Brother Editors as worthy of their  
serious consideration.—[Bost. Republican.]

1st. Never sit down to your desk before  
the irritation of the inward man is allayed by a  
cup or two of warm coffee, and a hot roll; and  
the irritation of the outward man subdued by a  
passably clean "sark," and the removal of the  
stubble from the chin. Under these circum-  
stances, the ideas are more bland and coun-  
tenaneous.

2nd. Place the wife and seven small chil-  
dren out of earshot. Sco'd the one and whip  
the others, by way of recreation, after the duties  
of the press are over. It promotes the circula-  
tion of the blood, and is good as an exer-  
cise.

3d. Bar out all duns, devils, visitors and  
correspondents. If they do come, say you  
don't know them, and don't want to.

4th. Don't believe that every man oppo-  
sed to you is a griffin, a vampire, or a kangaroo.  
There is sometimes such a thing as an honest  
difference of opinion, though it is hard to be-  
lieve it.

5th. Listen to every one's advice, and fol-  
low none. Splitting the difference will not do.  
You must ride either before or behind.

6th. Never call a candidate for office a  
miscreant, a bloody Turk, an abandoned profligate,  
a rascal, a ragsman, a horse thief, or a  
dog catcher, until you take him in the fact.—  
The outcasts of the land are getting angry  
that their titles should be taken from them,  
and applied to such "bad company" as states-  
men. There is no exception to this rule.—  
During the fortnight preceding a city election,  
the month preceding a state election, and the  
six months preceding a presidential election,  
you may say what you please. Those interest-  
ing periods form a species of Saturnalia, when  
men may indulge in "dry drunkenness" without  
having it jotted against them.

7th. If an opponent calls you a fool, or a  
minny-hammer, don't credit him, even if he  
swears to it. This may be difficult at first, but  
custom renders it easy. A doubt of your own  
infallibility, like a piece of rennet, curdles the  
milk of editorial kindness.

8th. Diet like a Hindoo on vegetable food.  
Meat and spicy condiments heat the blood,  
and exasperate the temper. Take a scidlitz  
powder twice a week, fasting. For drink,  
aqua fontana, ter in die capienda.

A due fulfilment of these rules, will have a  
wholesome effect. They will clear the com-  
plexion, take the nose out of curl, slacken the  
cordage of the visage, and perhaps so mend  
the character of journalism, that its professors  
will be credible witnesses in a court of justice.  
If they are not observed, and nothing better is  
offered, a proposition is on foot for the institu-  
tion of a kind of editorial Magdalen Asylum,  
into which they can retire when they have not  
a rag of reputation left to shelter their naked  
backs against the cold winds of detraction, and  
after a proper sojourn, return into the world;  
and be bound apprentice to the woodsawing,  
or some other respectable calling. We will  
subscribe five dollars towards it, for who knows  
what may happen.

The Bank's paper at Washington, not long  
since, intimated that the Senate would refuse  
to pass the necessary appropriation bill for the  
support of Government, with a view to force  
the Executive into a restoration of the depos-  
its. The Editors reckoned without their host.  
—the bill has passed the Senate without oppo-  
sition. We do not learn whether the opposi-  
tion in that body had too much self-respect left  
in them even in their madness, to consent to it;  
or whether they concluded that it was useless to  
attempt to force old Hickory.—[Age.]

The Windsor, Vt. Republican of the 27th  
inst. states that in that town alone, \$9500 has  
been paid during the past year for Western  
flour, and that the amount expended for the  
same article, in Chittenden, the adjoining coun-  
ty, during the same period, is \$100,000. A  
few years ago Vermont raised a surplus of wheat,  
for which she found a ready market. It is now  
the reverse; and intelligent men think the an-  
nual amount paid by our farmers for the article of  
flour the last year, exceeds what they have re-  
ceived for their wool, by many thousands of  
dollars.

Mr. Trelawney.—A Charleston paper states  
that Mr. Trelawney—the author of the "Ad-  
ventures of a Younger Son"—intends to become  
a citizen of South Carolina. He was in com-  
pany with Governor Wayne during the late re-  
cumbent at Charleston, and much speculation  
was excited by his "ferce looks, his swarthy  
complexion, the piercing and doubting eye,  
and the loose raven locks that gather o'er his  
brow.

This gentleman, who was a military adven-  
turer in Greece with Lord Byron, came over to  
America for the express purpose of "making a  
turn with the audifiers."

During the administration of the elder Ad-  
ams, the following was given by a gentleman  
more noted for ignorance than for information,  
"Our President. John Adams; May the man-  
tel-piece of George Washington fall upon his  
head." He meant Mantle.

The following prayer was made by an Irish-  
man in the woods between New York and Can-  
ada, in 1787:

"Lord have compassion upon me, a poor  
unfortunate sinner, three thousand miles from  
my own country, and seventy-five from any where  
else."

Reflection.—"Charlotte," said a gentleman  
to his daughter one day, "you are really too  
easily and I fear never give yourself time for re-  
flection." "Pon honor then Pa," replied the la-  
dy, laughing, "you may make yourself perfect-  
ly easy on that account, for I generally spend  
half the day at the looking-glass."

The Springfield Somnambulist, as we learn  
to day from medical and other authority, con-  
nected with the Worcester Asylum, has been  
completely cured; her disorder had its origin  
in the stomach, through the immediate cause  
after the paroxysms was a determination of  
blood to the head. The cure has been effected  
wholly by medical treatment.  
[Boston Mercantile Journal.]

'Hould up, Pat, hould up yer horse—its  
pouring down rain like the viny devil! 'And  
so it is, faith—so what's the use of standing—till  
here, Ioney? 'Och! botheration to ye—and  
are ye the big fool to be riding in such a show-  
er as this?'

Lorenzo Dow, is, or was preaching at Dan-  
ville, Pa. In giving notice of his intention to  
hold forth, he requested the ladies not to bring  
their children when they came to hear him.—  
He thought it was enough to have one crying  
in the wilderness at a time.

A Curious Case.—In a Brussels paper it is  
stated that a man reported himself to the police  
as having stolen a set of gold ear-rings "from  
the lady of his love," and demanded a commit-  
tal to prison. After summoning the lady, her  
testimony gave the lie to his representation, and  
alleged it was only a plan of her lover to prevent  
the performance of his promise to marry her—  
preferring confinement in the loathsome walls of  
a prison, to being united to a lovely woman.

Mr. Jekyll being told that Mr. Raine the Bar-  
rister was engaged as counsel for a Mr. Hay,  
inquired, if Raine was ever known to do good  
to Hay?

A sturdy Democrat.—The governor one day  
passed a "seat of learning." The scholars were  
very mannerly, with one exception. "James,"  
said the instructor, "why did you not make  
your bow to the governor?" "Oh 'cause—if I  
had, he would not have made one to me!"

Fashionable.—White neckcloths will now  
be revived—and they ought to be—hog's bris-  
tles and black bombazine, have borne sway  
long enough. Gentlemen with black about  
their necks have been refused admission to  
King William's parties.

During a cause in which the boundaries of a  
piece of land were to be ascertained, the coun-  
cil of one part stated. "We lie on this side, my  
Lord; and the council of the other part, said  
we lie on this." The Chancellor stood up and  
said, "If you lie on both sides, whom will you have  
me to believe?"

A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he  
was very severe, to his trade. The archon was  
a most audacious dog. One day the old gen-  
tleman was attempting to harden a cold chisel  
which he had made of foreign steel, but could  
not succeed. "Horsewhip it father," exclaimed  
the young one; "if that will not harden it, I don't  
know what will."

Proscription.—The National Republicans  
in Philadelphia have discharged eighty Watch-  
men because they voted for the Democratic  
ticket at the last election in that city. They  
were all tears because Mr. Franklin dismiss-  
ed two Clerks, but they can turn out of em-  
ployment eighty poor laboring men, without a  
twinge.

Tremendous Storms. On Saturday night,  
the 14th, and Monday night, the 15th Dec.  
our eastern seacoast was visited with two of the  
most tremendous storms on record. The tide  
rose to within six inches of the unprecedented  
high tide in 1830. Great damage was done  
to the shipping, a number of which are en-  
tirely lost, with their crews; and a number  
of houses erected on the beach were floated  
off and their inhabitants drowned.  
[Cincinnati (Ohio) Rep.]

If you have a loitering servant, place his din-  
ner before him and send him off on an errand.  
Ho that will thrive most off at five; he that  
bath thriven may lie till seven.

PARIS, JANUARY 28, 1834.

### EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

**FIRE.** On Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the Cabinet-makers Shop of Capt. Jewett of Buckfield, while the workmen were at breakfast. The building was entirely consumed. We are informed that most of the furniture was saved, but a large quantity of lumber and materials were consumed. The building was insured for \$300. We were surprised upon a view of the ruins that the buildings in the vicinity should have been preserved. The weather as our readers will recollect was intensely cold, and many of those engaged in extinguishing the flames suffered severely in consequence. We have not learned the amount of loss sustained.

23d CONGRESS---1st. SESSION  
IN SENATE.

Adjourned.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the Naval service for 1834, was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

## FOURTEENTH SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Mr Bradbury introduced an order for the

purpose of raising a committee, to consider the expediency of so amending the first section. 3d

Mr. Cobb stated that Hon. Anson G. Chandler, Senator elect from the 7th district, had ar-

utes shall take effect was read twice and to-morrow assigned. [It provides that Statutes shall be published within 20 days after their enactment and take effect 20 days after their publication.]

Friday, Jan. 17.

the committee on the part of the House, viz: Messrs. Jarvis of Ellsworth, M'Crate of Newburgh, Pierce of Portland, Bronson of

On motion of Mr. Merrow of Bowdoinham, Ordered, that the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to primary

schools, inquire whether the provisions of an

Mr Jarvis from the joint special committee appointed to take into consideration the ex-

intelligent, very wealthy, very patriotic, very wise, very magnanimous—and very distressed! And if all of this does not move the Senate to tears and astonishment, why, gad! they *are* Administration men. And that

for you under the fifth rib! It is all a hum-

Mr Shepley, after the scrub-races were over,

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The Demo  
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residency.  
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ject of the deposits, which will probably last two days. He answered the many slurs and slanders thrown out by the opposition, in a masterly style. Some of his shafts rattled so against their helmets, as to produce a strong sensation, and require from the Vice President a rap of silence.

Mr. Sepley will do honor to his State; and the State have done themselves honor by sending him.

[From the Argus.]

Washington City, Jan. 16, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Shepley has just concluded a most powerful argument in the Senate on the Deposit Question. He has defended the measure of removal on the part of the administration in a most triumphant manner. He has met the reasoning of the opposition at every point, exposed its fallacy and made war in turn upon the enemy. Southard, Clay and Calhoun have each been passed under the analyzing powers of Mr. S's mind, and their positions refuted most manfully. All concede that a better or more conclusive argument has not been made in the Senate during the present session. And although Mr. S. is a matter of fact man—adheres to his subject most closely, turning neither to the right or left to deal in either declamation or denunciation, he has on this occasion struck home repeated blows upon the opposition phalanx, such as cannot but arouse their sensibilities to the quick. Yet he was not personal. He pushed out his principles in such a manner as exhibited the lines that separate parties, leaving it for others to apply them to party men. He drew portraits, but left others to designate the originals. They were, however, drawn with such mastery of art, as could leave no doubt as to the originals. Much was said which neither Webster, Clay, Southard, Calhoun or Sprague can rest under, when it shall go forth to the public, without at least giving symptoms of uneasiness. Maine stands more than half redeemed in Mr. Shepley. Her interests in his keeping—her reputation in his care, will not, cannot suffer. His radicalism, politically, is in happy concord with the spirit which pervades the democracy of our State. Maine need not fear of being misrepresented by him, unless an entire change comes over his views—unless an entire revolution of his principles shall take place. For with him, all views are founded in principle. He resolves all things for examination into principle. He tests every proposition by some known principle. Principle is alike the starting point and boundary on all occasions, with him.—Hence, ere you will see in him a change, you may expect to see the man changed entirely—his whole intellectual character revolutionized, and the customary impulses of his mind supplanted,—gone. I will endeavor to forward you at an early day a correct copy of his speech, as I know the democracy of Maine will read it with interest, with pleasure, with exultation!

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce reports Mr. Shepley to have spoken as follows of Amos Kendall. A testimonial from such a source is worth having:—

"When I entered the chamber, Mr. Shepley was engaged in a very earnest eulogium on Amos Kendall. With that individual, he said, he had the honor of an intimate acquaintance. He was instructed with him in the same class, at the same college (Dartmouth we believe)—a college which had spread its name in light thro' this country. He had known him from his earliest years to ripest manhood;—and he was always distinguished for intellectual power, for purity of purpose, and for unyielding firmness in the pursuit of that purpose. He was a man who could not be corrupted by flattery, nor won by gold, nor awed by power; and hence his name had been connected in scorn, with the Kitchens of the court, &c."

#### THE VOICE OF NEW YORK.

We refer, says the Albany Argus, to our legislative proceedings for the emphatic voice of the people of this State on the important questions now before congress and before the country. Resolutions approving the removal of the deposits—of the reasons of the President on that subject read to his Cabinet—and of the report of Mr. Secretary Taney—and requesting or directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States,—were passed yesterday in the Assembly by the decisive vote of one hundred and eighteen to nine! Every member was in his seat except one, Mr. Fox, who has not yet arrived in the city. Such is the language of the People of New York, as spoken through their representatives, thus fresh from their constituents. The expression in the Senate will not be less emphatic.—[Argus.]

#### THE VOICE OF OHIO.

The Democracy of Ohio are moving with the vigor and spirit which characterises all the movements of that patriotic state. Nearly every mail brings the accounts of meetings for the appointment of delegates to the eighth of January state convention. We have no doubt that that convention was one of the most numerous and effective ever held in the state.

We have before us the proceedings of a meeting of the republicans of Cincinnati, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency. The Cincinnati Republican speaks of it as numerous beyond precedent. "Hundreds were reluctantly compelled to return home, after vainly attempting to obtain admission. The council chamber was crammed with a standing crowd—sitting was out of

the question, except with the president and secretaries. In this dense crowd but one sentiment prevailed—and that was 'Van Buren.' Every resolution was carried by universal bursts of—not of mere approval—but applause. Not one dissenting 'No' was heard in the chamber."

It is very evident, that the friends of Judge McLean, in starting the question of the presidency, and urging their partisans to take the field, have roused the democracy to exertions that will cover them with defeat.—[Albany Argus.]

#### A VOICE FROM NEW JERSEY!

The following Resolutions have been passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, by large majorities:—

Resolved, That we view with agitation and alarm, the existence and gigantic power of a great monied incorporation, which threatens to embarrass the operations of the government, and by means of its unbounded influence upon the currency of the country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community, and we therefore solemnly believe the present Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, be instructed, and our members in the House of Representatives be requested to sustain, by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States, and the deposits of the Government moneys, believing as we do, the course of the Secretary, to have been constitutional, and that the public good requires its adoption.

Adjutant General's Report. This is an appropriate and well written paper mostly occupied with an able and eloquent appeal to the Legislature in behalf of our Militia System. We trust that it will receive the attention and exert the influence which are due to its merits.—The report states that there has been much negligence in making the annual returns, on the part of the Staff to whom that duty is confided, and suggests the propriety of providing by law, that no Adjutant or Inspector, whether Brigade or Division, shall receive any compensation for his services, until he shall have produced such certificates of the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties, in making the returns. The Adjutant General, from a personal inspection, reports, that the State's property, in the Arsenal at Portland and Bath, is in good condition. The propriety of repairing the building used as an arsenal at the latter place is suggested. All the sums, appropriated by the last Legislature, have been duly expended, except the sum of \$500, appropriated for the purchase of musical instruments, no part of which has been drawn from the Treasury.—Accompanying the Report is an abstract of the returns of the Militia for 1833, from which it appears—that the whole number of officers in commission is 2336—the whole number of non-commissioned officers and musicians, 6726—the whole number of privates, 31,637—the aggregate, 39,599. These are divided into 610 companies, giving an average of about 65 officers and soldiers to a company. Besides these, there are seven companies, from which no returns have been received, and which would make the aggregate about 40,000. Upon the same sheet is a schedule of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the Militia. Also accompanying the Report, are schedules of the State's property in the Arsenal at Portland and Bath. This property in 1827, was valued at \$156,897, since which time sufficient additions have been made to it to maintain that value, notwithstanding the delivery of some articles for the use of the Militia, and the supposed deterioration occasioned by time. Such an acquisition, says the Report, in case of any military emergency, cannot but be highly appreciated, nor can the means for its preservation be disregarded.—[Age.]

COL. CROCKETT'S SPEECH. The New York Standard publishes the speech which Col. Crockett intends to make, at the proper time, on the removal of the deposits. We have room only for an extract:—

Mr. Speaker, you've heard of the Big Mammoth who knocked off the thunder with his head when all the rest were shot by Old Manito at the Big Bone Lick. He, ye know, got hurt at last, jumped over the Ohio and streaked it beyond the Big Lakes at such a rate, that lightning could not catch him—he's dead, I killed him. When my constituents turned me out of Congress because I wouldn't vote to dower the widow Old Jackson wanted to marry, I thought I'd go and see if I couldn't find this big varmint. So I took my rifle and tomahawk and knife with a smart chance of powder and lead and off I starts. About a million of miles beyond Superior as well as I can judge (my Philadelphia friend knows Joggly and can tell whereabouts) I seed one evenin' a hill ahead without any brush on't and pretty soon I seed the settin sun shine under it like, and then I seed it move. Ar ye the there, my Old Fellow? ses L. His teeth was bad and he was pullin' up the Oak Trees and swallowin them roots and all for his supper. I knowed it was no use to shoot him. So I cut a pole fifty yards long and tied my knife to the end on't. While he was asleep that night I got right afore him and staid there till it was sunrise when he got up. I then stepped up and as soon as he seed me he shut his eyes, and ses I with a voice that made his ears flop. You ugly old varmint if you dont stand still, I'll swallow ye in a minute. So he stood as still as a rock until I just walked up and cut his jugular with my knife. When I slong him across my shoulder and flung him

into Lake Superior, where you may see his bones now if you'll only look till you find 'em. Mr. Speaker, the claps here looks as if they didn't believe me! It's namin' strange; for they believe much bigger stories when the Lawyers tell 'em. Aint it so Mr. Binney? (Cries of order, order.) But if they wont believe this, I shant make 'em believe the Bank's the Treasury, and so my story's out.

Extraordinary Intelligence. A boarding school miss, wrote home to her friends, that the town where she lived had been visited by a tremendous storm, the snow having fallen as much as six inches circumference.

A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money; she added, by way of postscript. 'I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him.'

From The Daily Age.

#### THE SCREW.

The operations of the U. S. Bank to produce distress and embarrassment, begin to be felt through the country; and the Bank presses thereupon raise a cry against those who have and are doing their most to deprive the Bank of the power to do harm. The Boston Courier has a most lugubrious article on this subject, in which the editor speaks of several manufacturing establishments as about to suspend operations; and says:

"Truly we see no reason to anticipate anything but a general closing up of all business at once."

We can find no more appropriate comment on this Jeremiad of the Courier than the following extract from an article recently published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce—a paper, let it be remembered, located in the most commercial city in the Union, professedly devoted to the mercantile interests, and opposed to the Administration.

On the whole we say to the community, look out for agitations about this time, especially while the debate on Mr. McDuffie's motion is going on in the House. But be not dismayed; it will all blow over, though to some the blast may do damage.

To the timid who have hoarded their treasures, fearful of what may happen, we say—disgorge. Your harvest time is rapidly passing away. Buy stock, buy notes, buy something, for depend upon it, the time is at hand when the tables will be turned, and you may cry through Wall street, "Money to loan, who'll borrow?" and nobody answer you.

To Mr. Biddle and his associates we say—give it one more turn; go on with your torments; "the son of Achanaz will never complain." You may break a few of your friends, but ninety-nine out of one hundred will live it through. The shavers will fill their pockets, and other classes will empty theirs in part.—BUT REMEMBER YOU DEAL WITH A NATION WHICH REFUSED TO PAY DUTIES ON TEA.

#### STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee, of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble at Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

#### DIED.

In Turner, on the 25th December last, Mrs. Asenath Bradford, widow of the late William Bradford, aged 75 years.

In Waterville, on the 1st inst. Mr. Elijah Bates, aged about 40.

In Westbrook on the 2nd inst. Hon. Archibald Lewis, aged 81 years.

In Hallowell, Lucy Ann, daughter of Nathan Bachelder, Esq. aged 21.

#### TO LET.

A FARM, Pleasantly situated in the south-east part of Paris, on the road leading from Paris Hill to Hebron. Said farm will cut fifty tons of Hay, will be stocked with eighty sheep, & other stock.

TERMS.—The subscriber will let said farm, for three years, on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the owner, on the premises.

SOLOMON SHAW, Jr.  
Paris, Jan. 25, 1834. 2m24.

JOB WORK, Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JACOB H. GREEN, one of the persons named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of William Russell Jr. late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Jacob H. Green give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

PELLE WADSWORTH Administrator of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth late of Hiram in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

LEWIS JEWELL Administrator of the estate of Daniel G. Swan late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REBECE RICE Administrator of the estate of Henry Coolidge, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REUEL WASHBURN Administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn late of Livermore in said County, Esq. deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ISAAC W. HOBBS, late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JAMES HOBBS.  
Fryeburg, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH KILGORE 2d, late of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, deceased by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MOSES KILGORE.  
Lovell, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HENRY HILL, late of Denmark in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM HILL.  
Denmark, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JEDEDIAH LONG, late of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

DANIEL LONG.  
Denmark, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

OLIVER GRISWOLD, late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SARAH GRISWOLD.  
Fryeburg, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BONNEY, late of Sumner, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

URIAS BONNEY.  
Sumner, Jan. 20, 1834. 3w24

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:—Porter. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the lands in the town of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Porter for the year A. D. 1833, in the following sums, viz:

Owner's Name	Range	No. of Lot	No. of Acres	Value	Tax	Debt	Sum Total
Unknown.							
C 1-2 no. 17	55	55	1.05	1.05			1.05
D 1-2 no. 17	55	55	1.05	1.05			1.05
C 2	50	50	.96	.96			.96
C 3	50	100	1.92	1.92			1.92
C 4	50	50	.96	.96			.96

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the 27th day of May next, so much of the said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said town of Porter at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

JAMES FRENCH, 2d, Collector of Porter.  
Porter, January 8th, 1834. 4w24

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:—Porter. ADDITIONAL MONEY TAX. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Porter for the year A. D. 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Owner's Name	Range	No. of Lot	No. of Acres	Value	Tax	Debt	Sum Total
Unknown.							
C 1-2 no. 17	55	55	.16	.16			.16
D 1-2 no. 17	55	55	.16	.16			.16
C 3	50	50	.13	.13			.13
C 4	50	100	.27	.27			.27
C 5	50	50	.13	.13			.13

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the 27th day of May next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at Public Auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said town of Porter at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

JAMES FRENCH, 2d, Collector of Porter.  
Porter, January 8th, 1834. 4w24

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:—Porter. ADDITIONAL MONEY TAX. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Porter for the year A. D. 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

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Unknown.							
C 1-2 no. 17	55	55	.16	.16			.16
D 1-2 no. 17	55	55	.16	.16			.16
C 3	50	50	.13	.13			.13
C 4	50	100	.27	.27			.27
C 5	50	50	.13	.13			.13

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the 27th day of May next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at Public Auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said town of Porter at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

JAMES FRENCH, 2d, Collector of Porter.  
Porter, January 8th, 1834. 4w24

Sheriff's Sale. OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN ON Execution, the same having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 22d day of February next at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises all the right in equity which Daniel H. Bonney has of redeeming a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Carthage in the County of Oxford, consisting of about 20 acres of land, water privilege, and a building for a Shingle Machine together with the water wheel and other gearing, the same being mortgaged to the town of Carthage for about \$175.—Also all the right and interest which the said Bonney has in and to the Store House, land, &c. lately occupied by said Bonney, for the conveyance of which he holds the bond or obligation of Eliash Clark, Esq.

Terms liberal, and particulars given at the time and place of sale.

N. MAYHEW, Deft. Sh. ff.  
Willon, (Me.) Jan. 20, 1834. 3w24

Notice! THE Subscriber will leave Paris on or about the first day of Feb. next. All persons indebted to him on account are requested to call and settle.—Those against whom he holds notes which have been due three months, must make immediate payment;—and those who have recently settled by note, are expected to make payment in part.

JOB HOLMES.  
Paris, Jan. 20, 1834. 3w23

Notice. J. M. BUCK, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, has taken the stand formerly occupied by Doct. JOB HOLMES, on Paris-Hill, where his professional services may at all times be commanded.—Call at S. NORRIS'.

Jan. 20, 1834. 1f23

Copartnership Notice. THE subscribers have formed connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, of credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of sensible goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, ANTHONY BENNETT.  
Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash business improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive orders in exchange for Goods at their cash prices.

Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. 1f15

School Books, &c. E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore to the Subscribers, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz:

American First Class Book 75 cts; National Reader, 50; Introduction to do. 25; Analytical Reader 25; Sequel to do. 50; Young Reader 17; Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42; National Spelling Book 17; Introduction to do. 8; Webster's do. 12-12; Whipple's Compend 35; Parley's Geography 25; Ingersoll's Grammar 50; Plisk's do. 50; Greenleaf's do. 50; Campbell's 8; Walker's Dictionary 30; Webster's do. 71; Smith's Arithmetic 34; North American do. 1st part 10; do. 2d part 30; Temple's do. 25; Kimble's do. 42; Colburn's do. 25; do. sequel 67; White's do. 67; Pronouncing Testaments 30; do. 12-12; Bibles 34. Also—At prices equally low, Student's Companion, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and other Arithmetics, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes Penmanship, Slates, Paper, Ink and every other article of the kind used in schools.

—LIKEWISE—All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore either by A. B. Barton or E. Livermore.—Among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windham Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, Anderson's Gough Drops, British Oil, Essence Spruce, Salt Rheum Ointment, Brown's Drops for Fits, Itch Ointment, Opodeldoc, German Elixer, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Oil Soap, Aromatic Snuff, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

SMITH & BENNETT. I have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to Smith and Bennett.—Purchasers may depend upon finding the genuine articles by applying to them.

E. LIVERMORE.  
Norway-Village, Nov. 11, 1833. 2m14

BLANKS FOR SALE, by ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris-Hill, Oct. 8, 1833

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